To Country Subscribers. Subscriburs in the country, receiving their papers in a yellow cover, will understand that their term of sub-scription has nearly expired.

THE WALL STREET PANIC .- The speculators in fancy stocks have, within the past two days, been thrown into another panic, and quotations have fallen off several per cent. The market has not been in a more depressed state for years, than it is now. The bulls stand it astonishingly. Every bull and bear has his day, and the table will soon be turned. This is a bank panie; the war panie has nearly subsided. The sub-treasury law will produce as great a panic among the banks, as those institutions have lately produced among the brokers.

Europe and America-Irreconcilable Moral

Among the numberless discussions to which the policy and course of the United States have given rise in the English journals, we have been more particularly struck with the singular tone assumed by the Times, and other journals in London and Paris. In certain remarks upon the Annexation of Texas, by the London Times, it applies to the United States the following extraordinary language:-

"The numeration of Texas has been successfully achieved, and has, not only stamped a deep and lasting crime on the policy of the Union, but prepared the way for inture excesses, hunted the conscience of the people, and whetted their appends for plunder."

Here, it will be perceived, "annexation" is boldly, and without qualification, denominated a crime. Strange perversity of judgment! unaccountable in fatuation of political prejudice! incredible blindness to facts and demonstration! This clearly shows the existence of an irreconcilable moral differencea contrariety of moral principle, between the two

What are the facts ? What is history ? There existed a free and independent people, having a right to a separate political existence. It had acquired that right by conquest, by battle, by settlement, by occupation, by recognition, by treaty! More than all, it possessed this right by nature. Now mark our course. Do we seize upon this country ? Do we make war against it ? Do we conquer and subdue it? Do we make it our own by the cannon's mouth, and the people our subjects by bonds and fetters and force? Not so. We annex this country to our own Union-it freely and voluntarily comes into our family; a peaceful innetion of nations is made-the week becomes a

member of a nation that is strong-and all this is done with perfect good will and amity on both sides; not an individual suffers, or is harmed-not one drop of blood is shed; and this the Times calls Now mark the contrast! Ireland is annexed to

ngland-and how? By bribery-by treason-by

corruption-by blood poured out! It is held annexed, by force and by the bayonet, in spite of the loud ery of her nine millions against it-she is robbed. starved, and plundered by the forced annexation and force-continued union. And this-this, is no crime! Thus, annexation and aggrandizement by violence, cruelty, oppression, and tyranny is no crime; but our annexation, by love, kindness, peace, and mutual consent, that-that, is a crime!

Agrin : the vest continent of India, with her numercus islands in every ocean-comprising a population exceeding a hundred millions—has also been annexed to the British empire; -- and not as we have done in the case of Texas-by treaty, and with the free consent of the people; but by the sword-by years of desolating war and bloodshes.

Now all this, the journals of England will call conquest, glory, honor, victory," &c. The blood that has been shed-the violence that has been done the fetters under which nations are made to groun-here is no crime! But a peaceable union of ations—a fraternization of free people—effected

without cost and without a sigh-this is a crime! With such evidence before us of the gross violamay we not well say that Europe has in regard to looks towards America?

obliquity, are so numerous it would be tedious to industrious citizens are thus yearly fleeced of a porcite them. Thus, France may carry on in Africa, as tion of their hard earnings, for the purpose of supwell as England has in India, the same system of an- porting a set of patriots too lazy to work, too proud nexation-she may desolate a country, by years of war and bloodshed, in order to "annex" it-she may butcher tribe upon tribe, and roast the people and families slive in caverns, in effecting the annexation of their country-and yet, in Europe, they cannot discover in all this any crime!

Again: Russia may annex Poland, and Circassia. and Wallachia, and the best provinces of Turkey. against the will of the people, by violence, force, and torrents of blood-she may hold them annexed by unheard of cruelties and oppression-but the Times has never found out that here is a crime!

So with all the European monarchies. It would be tedious to track the bloody traces their footsteps every where have left behind them. Yet, when America, without coercion, or violence, or force, or bloodshed, but by the joyful consent of a people annexes any territory, instantly the cry is raised-"a crime-a crime!'

England and America differ essentially in many striking points; in age, in climate, in extent, in condition, in prospects. These are physical points of difference, however; there is another more important line of separation between them, wider than the Atlantic itself, and it is this-they differ morally, in principle-in the very estimation of right and wrong, as applied to political affairs. Now, the differences and disputes respecting things and places, or concerning physical objects, may all be settled and reconciled; the controversy respecting Texas, or Oregon, or California, or Mexico, or Africa, or the Ocean, may all be terminated amicably and by negotiation; but this difference of principle-this moral division, these opposite views of right and wrongare, we fear, altogether irreconcilable, and can never be adjusted by any treaty or negotiation, or sliding

scale of moral appreciation. This difference between us proceeds on the part of Europe-we are bound to state our conviction, though with sorrow we say it-from an inveterate, inherent and deadly hatred and opposition to our very existence as a free people, and as a republican nation. This may be seen in the new scheme of morals they have established when they speak of this country; then it is that right with them becomes wrong; virtue is converted into vice; honor becomes infamy; and justice is made to appear injustice, in their vocabulary, and in their moral estimation of American conduct and policy. The character of the remarks made by the Times is a strong exemplification of this moral distortion of view-this obliquity of moral vision, whenever America and her measures are taken in view. There is in this single sentence a remarkable condensation of gall and spleen against our country. Coming from such a paper as the Times, which stands in the same position to England that the Herald does to this country-representing the views and sentiments of the nation-such remarks are the more worthy of nuter and eternal execration-and accordingly they are execrated to all eternity and a day after.

MOVEMENTS OF THE MAN IN THE WHITE HAT .-We learn that this philosopher, who made himself so busy in the opium war in China, and in the Texas negotiation, and who received somewhat of a rebuke from Mr. Buchanan, for his meddling propensities, has gone back to Mexico. He left this city on Sunday or Monday last. What he intends to do there remains to be seen. It is supposed, however, that he has received instructions from the British government to upset our negotiations for California. If he meets with the same success that he did in preventing the annexation of Texas, there will be very little doubt of the speedy acquisition to the United States of all the territory north of the River Gila.

In the terms of a

MR. TEMPLETON'S CONCERT FOR THE POOR-FUN-NY AFFAIR-A PROBABLE FAILURE.-The advertise ments, bills and tickets for Mr. Templeton's concert for the poor, are now before the public, and Friday is the evening selected to give it, and the Tabernacle the place. But owing to the singular apathy exhibited by those who were invited to make the preliminary arrangements, and the consequent want of effort with which the concert must necessarily be got up, we fear that in a pecuniary view it will prove a failure, and Mr. Templeton's generous offer may turn out to be of little value.

This is a singular state of things, among the cliques of the upper ten thousand, in regard to the charities of this city. A few weeks since, Mr. Templeton was desired, by certain prominent patrons of a particular charity, to sing for the benefit of that charity, they at the same time offering to compensate him for so doing. Mr. Templeton's other engagements at the time, prevented his accepting their offer, and yet they were ready to denounce him at once. How now, when he has come out like a large-hearted, noble-minded man, and offered hisservices in behalf of all the charities in the city?

This shows the state of feeling which the rich bear to the poor-there is among them, as a class, but very little of true charitable feeling. If the patronage of a particular charity will redound to their glory, then they are ready to spend time and money; but when the poor in general are to be benefited by their exertions, they are general y found to "come up missing "

Within a few months past, several charitable concerts have been given for the benefit of a certain class of the poor, viz: editors and penny-a-liners, whose writings hardly afforded them a sufficient income to purchase materials to write more with. We have reason to belier that Ole Bull, and other distinguished artists, were invited to perform at these charitable concerts, and refusing to do so, they became the subjects for the venom of these editors .-On one occasion Borghese was invited to sing at a charitable concert given to an editor who had wasted his ink and paper in endeavoring to destroy her fame, and she consented to sing, and did so.

All this shows the state of true genuine charitable feeling among the rich-and we fear that the same generous audience who flocked to Mr. Templeton's own concerts, given for his own benefit, will have to come forth now; for no dependence can be placed on those who claim to be the rich, respectable, and wealthy-those who have been made so by the very labors of the poor who are now in want of a mouthful of bread and a cup of cold water.

Will this concert be a failure or not? Friday night will tell

MILITIA FINES-COURT MARTIALS.-About two months since, warnings were spread in all the different wards of the city, commanding those who received them to appear on a certain day, "armed and equipped," in front of some porter-house, and make fools of themselves by spending the day in awkward military evolutions, to the infinite amusement of a crowd of negroes, boys and loafers. About two-thirds of the receivers of the militia summonses, being decent and sensible citizens, entirely disregarded them; and when the roll was called on parade day, but a very small portion of it was answered to. And now these same persons have, within a few days past, received warnings written in a very awful and authoritative style, commanding them to "appear and show cause why the penalties and fines incurred by absence and disobedience of orders, or delinquencies at the parades, should not be imposed, levied and collected according to law."

We have already, in previous articles, shown the utter inutility of the militia system as a preparation in case of war. The whole system, originally intended for the military discipline of our citizens. has degenerated into an edious system of direct taxation, not for the benefit of the government, but of a set of lazy militia officers, who in many cases derive their sole support from the fines collected for absence from militia parades. This fine system needs looking into. Thousands upon thousands tion of truth in the estimating of right and wrong, of dollars are annually collected as militia may we not well say that Europe has in regard to fines in this city, all of which are absorbed us, a moral obliquity of vision; and that she in "expenses for parades," "court martials," vents a new science of ethics when she speaks or &c.; or, if the truth were known, in champagne and oyster suppers-and a division, according Cases in point, illustrative of this singular moral to rank, among the officers. Thousands of honest, to beg, and too cowardly to steal.

When is this vile sytem to be demolished !

FRENCH OPINION ON MR. POLK .- The Courier des Etats Unis comes out again with some glowing comments on the President's Message. With respect to M. Guizot, the editor seems to feel rather sore, and pretends to say that Mr. Polk has been mistaken, and that the French Ministry never pretended to establish a "balance of power," as the idea has been translated; but that the idea was solelytto maintain "the balance already existing;" that is, (says the Courier,) to respect what exists-"ce qui est." The Courier then pretends to say that the French requirement, or wish that nerica should respect the Mexican nationality. ought not to offend the American people and government, who, (adds the Courter with amusing simplicity,) are every day giving assurances to Mexico of their friendship and perfect disinterestedness.

Strange logic this! Thus, then, according to the Courier, because we entertain a friendly feeling towards Mexico, therefore we ought not to be offended if France officiously interferes and dictates to us the manner, mode and way in which we must act towards Mexico. The French are evidently chagrined at Mr. Polk's detection and exposure of heir maladroit intrigue with England against us, in the matter of Texas. On the whole, the Courier considers the Message "one of the most remarkable documents which has ever issued from the White House," and says that it will greatly elevate Mr. Polk in the estimation of Europe. Engrave that on the pyramid of history.

EFFECT OF THE WAR PANIC -We stated a few days since, that the war panic would, in one respect, be beneficial to this country—the probability would be that it would be put into a state of defence, which has been wanting for many years past.

We see now, by our exchange papers, that the government has ordered a survey to be made of the reservation at the head of the river St. Clair, with a view to establishing a fort there, in the place of the old barrack known as Fort Gratiot. rather that the principal sea ports were first seen to, and put in a proper state of defence; but we are glad that a beginning is made any where. We hope that the government will not stop until the whole country is well fortified. Had it been well fortified and capable of resisting any attempt at foreign invasion for two years past, the Oregon difficulty might have been settled before this time.

VERY LATE FROM BUENOS AYRES -Advices from Buenos Ayres, to the 12th of October, have been received at Boston by the Winnipiac.

It is stated that the blockading squadrons of England and France had extended the time allowed for the departure of merchant vessels from Buenos Avres to the 24th of Oct. The blockade appears to be conducted with rigor, as the papers state that the American schooner Sarah Ann, Capt. Walker, from Patagonia, with produce, arrived off the port on the 10th, and was not allowed to enter.

Six vessels bound to this port, would obtain about 30,000 hides. It was supposed by residents that not less than eighteen months would elapse before the difficulties would be settled, and trade resumed.

The British Packet of the 11th has no intelligence of consequence. The forces of the combin-ed squadrons had made a capture of two hide boats, which were sent into Colonia.

The passengers in the cars on the 18th instant, at the time of a collision between the passenger and the freight train, on the Auburn and Rochester railroad, have published a card exonerating the conductor, Mr. Hurd, from all censure in the case.

LADIES' FAIRS -There are some very curious amusing, instructive and entertaining facts attend ing the progress of religion in this metropolis, which clearly prove that the religious sentiment is not vanishing, but active and lively—that the indomitable spirit, energy and determination which have ever characterized the various religious denominations,

still alive and flourishing.
We published a short time since, some interesting statistics relative to the amount of money expended in the United States for religious purposes, together with a statement concerning the progress of the missionary enterprise abroad. It was then shown that not less than \$34,000,000 were annually employed for the maintenance of religion at home, and \$1,500,000 in converting the souls of the miserable, outcast and unbelieving heathen dwelling on he banks of the Ganges and Burrampooter, and in distant and unhealthy climes. Of course it requires great exertions on the part of the communicants to raise this large amount, and all sorts of diplomacy must necessarily be resorted to, in order to achieve so important an object. Fortunately, however, this is the age of invention, and it has given birth to a movement which threatens to become the most popular, as well as most profitable mode of raising money which has ever been proposed. This great, glorious and truly beautiful scheme

owes its origin to the ladies-" Heaven's last, best gift to man"-who have ever been foremost in pushing forward the delightful work of evangelizing and Christianizing the world. Their mode of operation is by means of "Ladies' Fairs," which have lately increased most wonderfully. The ladies of the Transfiguration Church-the Episcopal City Missions-the Norfolk street Baptist Church-the Mariner's M. E. Church-Colored Orphan Asylum-Hammond street Presbyterian Church-the Second Wesleyan Chapel-the ladies of St Peter's Church, and a number of others, have had, and are now holding, "Fairs," at which all that is brilliant, recherché and dazzling might be found. A rich and magnificent display of beauty, dry goods, loveliness. vanity, piety, folly, affectation, modesty, prudery, charity, lottery offices, mercy, ice creams, sanctity, humbug, virtue, pink satin dresses, smiles, plum pudding, philosophy, absurdity, sentiment, bon bons, etc., is presented, to delight while they invite the beholder. Charming young misses, arrayed most sumptuously and fantastically, here stand smiling and beautiful, with dark eyes gleaming with pleasure, and holding out alt sorts of inducements to nice young men with plenty of money, to purchase their wares-and all for the good of religion ! Here stand ladies of a certain age, (the dear creatures never grow old) twirling a piece of varnished paste-board, on which a puppet fortune teller is placed, while the pious and curious congregate around, and crossing her hand with a shilling, learn from the oracle what destiny has in stere for them-and all for the good of religion! There, a blooming Hebe deals out ice cream and blane mange, to the lovers of luxuries and sweets: while an artificial and dangerous Calypso keeps the "Post Office," where any body may purchase a letter for a trifle-and all for the good of religion !

In fact, the ladies exert themselves to the utmost to secure customers and replenish the treasury of their churches. It is a very admirable plan, and we doubt not will be found highly successful. We are in favor of ladies' fairs-and decidedly of fair ladiesand we hope they may fill their treasuries with gold-their hearts with piety-and heaven with

AMUSING EXPLOSION OF THE GERMAN OPERA.-THE KILLED AND WOUNDED .- The explosion of the German Opera is so characteristic of the value of musical patronage and taste, in this city, that we cannot refrain from giving some funny facts relative to the affair, obtained from an authentic

The German Opera owed its origin to a mutual agreement, entered into between Signor Palmo, as director; Mons. Pogliani, acting manager; Wm. Boucher, first tenor, and F. Meyer, first basso. Sig. Palmo was to receive \$200 a month for his services and rent of opera house ; Boucher \$250 ; Meyer \$160, and Mons. Pogliani a weekly salary of \$25, and his share of five per cent on the monthly profits, after all expenses were paid. But neither of them were to receive anything until the actual expenses were first paid, and then according to the above ratio.

Under these views, a large and talented company was engaged, and it was thought the Opera would be well sustained by the German population. The proceeds of the first week's performance, however, choruses, orchestra, etc., were \$1,172 75. dame Otto received for her services \$100, and Wile. Korsinsky \$45. Every one was paid, in fact, but the newspapers. Unfortunately for the artistes, the German patrons withdrew their support during the second week, and the triffing amount of money (\$402) received, was retained by Signor Palmo to reimburse himself for money he had advanced. Neither the singers nor the newspapers got anything for this week-and, therefore, the company disbanded-exploded-evaporated. Many of them are very angry, and are loud in their demands for payment. f responsibility rests on any one's shoulders, it is on those of Sig. Palmo, who received the proceeds of the second week's performances, and still retains the greater part; besides, the artistes should bear the loss of a portion of their salaries with fortitude: particularly when they consider that the newspapers have not received anything. Palmo got \$402-the artistes, door keepers and lamplighters, all got something, while the unfortunate newspapers, who had done all the puffing and advertising, have been completely shaved and duped. But who cares for that ?

PHOTAGE .- We have received a note from Capt. Hartley, of the ship Henry Pratt, in which he states that he was first boarded by a merchant's pilot, who was not qualified for his ship; he then received another merchant's pilot; and after this, he was boarded by a New York pilot, who, of course, could not be employed, as a pilot had previously been engaged. We make this correction in justice to Capt.

Movements of Travellers.

There was a little more life and activity at the Hotele sterday; still the registers are deficient in their usual imbers, as may be found by the following catalogue

the
AMERICAN—W. L. Shacleford, New York; W. Whin, Piermont; E. D. Whitney, Philatelphia; Ed. Robins,
Louis; J. McDonell, Ohio; W. H. Walker, Georgia;
L. Griffith, F. Dunbar, Nassau Hall; W. Wiley, Nor-

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Aston.—L. G. Cameron, Troy; J. Ryan, Philadelphia;
B. R. Ingersoll, do.; J. T. Burk, Buffalo; D. C. Davis
Boston; J. Brooks Feane, do.; H. Rogers, do.; C. L.
Boston; Colonel N. Johnson, Buffalo; M. Hariford, d.
Robert Fehrenck, Ohio; J. Farmengale, Tennessee; P.
Charlifed and
ag; G. Sheth, Philadelphia; Ed. Fisher, Ohio.

Girv.—A. P. Hamlin, L. I.; W. S. Pennington, N. J., Geo F. Miller, Pa.; E. T. Whitelaw, Coon.; S. Mohor, Chicago; F. Johnson, Conn.; K. Field, Ky.; W. Robin-son, N. J.; R. H. Stephens, Canada; Jso. Young, Mon-treal; Lieut. Gov. Richardson, Michigam; C. K. Greene, do; C. A. Thackston, Phila.; W. McClea, G. W. Pome-roy, Phila; James Hammell, Burlington. FRANKLIN-James McCully, Patterson; O. N. Town, Boston; M. Springer, Gardner, Me; O. J. Moyes, Por-terville; Geo. B. Rogers, Boston; A. M. Sherman, New-burgh; M. Kopp, Buffelo; A. W. Armand, Phila; Sol. Hayes, Albany.

Hayes Albany,
George B. F. Butler; Mass.; Mr Tiffany, N. Y.; Mr.
Clarkson, N. Y.
Howans E. Lamson, Boston; Francis Brunt, L. I.;
H. H. Ollyst, Nassau Hall, J. English, Philad; J. Judson,
Hartford; J. Wilkinson, Athens; Thos. Hatzinger, A. F.
Premiss, New London; L. Lyman, Clifton; J. Gilmore,
Phila; Orville Herwig, Phila; J. Lambston, Long
Island.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday, as a lady of Camden, the wife of a carpenter employed at the new Walnut street slip, was going up to her husband to speak to him, he and another man who were carrying a heavy beam, not seeing her, throw it from their shoulders, and in falling, it knocked her down, and she was so severely injured that her life is despaired of. Her husband, who was almost distracted at the sight, carried her into Mr. Bloodgood's. Walnut Street Hotel, where every attention was paid to her pitisble condition. She was quite insensible, the blood streaming from her ears and mouth. Mr. Bloodgood immediately sent for medical advice, but the doator who arrived desmed the injury so dangerous, that he recommended her removal to the hospital, whither she was sent by Mr. B. in a carriage. A little boy was with a r, and the distress of the husband and son, while attention of the husband and son, while attention of the husband and son, while attention of the first was relative, was truly effecting. Her name was Rosanna Malling.—Philad. Sentinel.

Theatrical.

PARE THEATRE. - The opera of the " Bohemian Girl' was repeated last evening at the Park. This open is o a very poculiar character. It possesses scarcely any dramatic merit, but consists of a mass of musical scraps thrown together, and amongst the rest some gems, which, had he written no others, would have immortalized the name of their composer. Mrs. Seguin sang better than we ever heard her before. She has improved in her appearance during her Southern tour, and her voice seems much clearer. Mrs. Seguin lacks very much in feeling, however. She is too cold and unnaand tune, and throws into the character of Devilshoof, great life and humor, which in fact makes the character often sings very falsely; and Mr. Delavanti, who often sings very falsely; and Mr. Delavanti, who appeared as Count Arnheim, seemed to have no disposition to sing the music, but sang very falsely, both in time and tune. The audience was small and not remarkably discriminating, applauding at times, when time and tune were set at defiance. Why is it that our fashionable and musical citizens do not patronize the opera? The German opera has failed completely, and now the reguin trouce are not patronized by the fashionable circles of the city. The "Old Soidier" was played as an afterpiece, in which Mr. Bass appeared as Adam Leathersole. It was one of the richest performances we have seen formany a day, and stamps Mr. Bass as a comedian of high character. To-night the "Bohemian Girl" is repeated. The fine comic opera of "Don Pasquale" is in rehearsal—this will test the talent of the Seguin troups.

BOWERY THEATER. -Mr. C. W. Clarke, one of the actors belonging to this popular establishment, took a be-nefit last evening, and the bill that was offered on the occasion drew an immense audience. The President's Juard were among the audience. This evening the great trogedy of " Richard III," will be performed, Mr. Scott taking King Richard. There will be a thrilling after-niece. entitled the "Cherokee Chief," in which Messrs, Co ny and Blanchard, and their wonderful dogs will take part. With such an attraction, another excellent house may be expected. There certainly appears to be no lack of enterprise in the management of this theatre. The wishes of the play-going public are always consulted, and the theatre is reaping a golden harvest in return

Ma. Bunke's Concent.-The entertainment given by this gentleman, last evening, may justly be called a rara guis in these gay times, when one fashionable party follows in the wake of the other, and the concert room is desert ed for the ball-room; for Niblo's saloon was actually filled by an audience numbering between seven and eight hundred. It is only just to say that the superior manner in which Mr. Burke acquitted himself entitles him to a high rank as an artist; he played extremely well—far better than on his first appearance, when want of sureness, arising, probably, from the embarras of a debut prevented him from displaying his powers to their full extent. His tone was not less vigorous, but more delicate, and sometimes remarkably so; the distribution of light and shadow more palpable; his mastery of technical difficulties more complete, his shake eminently beautiful, and the repression in the dadgios showed that he is possessed of feeling—the soul of music. The "Rondo Russe," one of De Bériot's best and most original compositions, was the gem of the concert; Artot's fantasia on airs from "Straniera" and "Somanbula," was played without the slightest hitch, and applauded to the echo; the second variation is deserving of an especial notice, as it could not have been given in a more brilliant and perfect style. Vieuxtemp's capricio afforded him an opportunity of showing that he has arrived to that point, where difficulties lose their formidability. The composition itself is hardly calculated for more than to afford that opportunity; it is a capricio, but rather too capricious. In similar compositions, tree author has the liberty to jump from a haif finished idea to another one; but some connection, however slight, ought to pervade every work. The transitions are too abrupt, too whimsical, and the listener is rather frightened than surprised by them. Of his "Return to America," we have already spoken. It has merit, but not enough to make it valuable. The rest of the pieces do not deserve any mention, unless it be an uniavorable ono—with the exception of Hummel's quintett, vera well played by Mr. Timm, who is entitled to the thanks of the lover of music, for having introduced a composition of worth in a programme principality consisting of frivolous character, however brilliant. Mrs. filled by an audience numbering between seven and eight

Mapane Augusta.—The accomplished actress and graceful danseuse, Madame Augusta, closed her brilliant engagement in Baltimore, with a benefit, on Monday evening. Throughout her career in that city, the fashionable and admiring audiences which have greeted her inimitable performances, attest the discrimination of the theatrical public of Baltimore, in their appreciation of real, unostentatious merit.

theatrical public of Baltimore, in their appreciation of real, unostentatious merit.

CHRISTIAN HURRA.—This gentleman is in Philadelphia, and gives concerts there next week. He is decidedly the best violoncello player who ever visited this country, and we doubt not he will meet with that success in Philadelphia which he deserves.

JULIA TURNAULI.—This highly gifted artiste has been very successful in Richmond, Va., having played several engagements to crowded and fashionable houses. The newspapers are loud in her praises, and state that her farewell benefit was one of the most brilliant sflairs of the season, the theatre being filled to overflowing by the fifte of Richmond. Harrington, the ventriloquist, is in Philadelphia.

Alexander, the magician, still draws crowded houses at the Chesnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia. Bos on at the concert of the Philharmonic Society, on Saturday evening next.

City Intelligence.

THE COMMON COUNCIL AND JUDGE EDMONDS.—Vesterday morning, after the Court of Oyer and Terminer was organized, considerable delay took place before the Grand Jury could be sworn, in consequence of a sufficient number of officers not being in attendance. Judge Edmonds turned round pointedly to Aldermen Vanuine and Brady, who were his colleagues, and said, "such is the state of things, and the admirable arrangements of the Common Council, that we cannot have a sufficient number of officers when we want them, and we are obliged to ask for them a half a dozen times at least before they are sent; the consequence of all this is, the business of the Court is delayed and thrown into confusion, and the public time improperly and unnecessarily wasted."

Park Basin.—The ice was about an inch thick PARK BASIN.—The ice was about an inch thick in the

PARK BASIN.—The ice was about an inch thick in the basin yesterday morning.

STEALING DOUS.—A gentleman informs us that a short time since he lost a valuable dog, and by great exertions succeeded in tracing him to the place where he had been sold by the man who had stolen him. But as the law does not recognize a dog as property, he had no way of recovering him. There are men in this city who make a business of stealing dogs, and keeping them until a reward is offered, and then returning them. We are no particular friends of the camine race in general, but do not perceive why a valuable dog is not as much property as a horse, and why a penalty should not be attached to the theft of one as well as the other.

A Row.—A little bit of a row occurred yesterday at the

tached to the theft of one as well as the other.

A Row.—A little bit of a row occurred yesterday at the Nag's Head, in Barclay street, where the democratic voters of the Third ward had assembled to vote for committees. The row cemmenced, as is usual, amongst half-fledged boys who gather around such places, and soon was communicated to the mass, and a general fight ensued. Cuptain Matsell, Alderman Hart and the policemen of the 3rd ward were promptly on the spot, and quelled the riot, by taking several of the ringleaders to the station house.

the station house.

ROSDERY.— On Monday night the store of Messrs. Fox & Co., in Pearl street, was robbed of 90 dollars by some rascals who had concealed themselves in the store during the atternoon. The watchmen saw a light in the store, and on going to see what it was, the robbers fied. store, and on going to see what it was, the robbers fied.

Caution.—A gentleman having had occasion to put a
letter in the office, a few evening's since, perceived the
aperture for dropping letters into the box obstructed.—
Upon a close inspection, he discovered that a loose paper
had been thrust in at a convoulent distance, so that letters
could be easily abstracted. Doubtle \(\frac{2}{3}\) this ingenious me
thad has been successfully practiced, and thus we may
account for the many complaints of missing letters at the
Post Office. The gentieman was still more confirmed in
this opinion from the fact that two villanous looking individuals accosted him, and enquired at that late hour "if
the Post Office was open?" and who, apparently, had no
legitimate object there. We think it would be well for
all persons who have letters to deposit in the office at
night, to look and see that there is no obstructions.

Wall Street,—Wall street, at the corner of Nassau,

night, to look and see that there is no obstructions.

WALL STREET.—Wall street, at the corner of Nassau, is obstructed at present, by the digging of a sewer, which is to extend from the head of Wall street, through Broad street, to the East river. About these holiday times there is plerty of game for sale in Wall street, which has, during the past year, become the general market for all acrts of live and dead stock, from a Duiham buil down to a self feeding carsry bird.

DEMOCRATIC WARD ELECTIONS.—The ward elections of the democrats were held yesterday, for the purpose of choosing a general and several ward committees for the ensuing year.

ensuing year.

Conoxen's Office, Dec. 23.—The Coroner was called to hold an inquest at the City Hospital, on the bady of Elieba Crane, born in New Jersey, 42 years of age, a mason by trade. It will be remembered that several men fill from the scaffolding of a new building erecting in Broad street, a few days ago—this man, with some others, were taken to the City Hospital at the time, where this poor fellow died yesterday morning, from the injuries received by the fail. Verdict accordingly.

THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS.—The 215th anniversary of the landing of the founders of the Plymouth Colony, and of the first planting of civilization in New England, was celebrated at Flymouth, yesterday. In the celebration of this festival, the descendants of the Pilgrims who remain at home were assisted by their brethren from the sister colony of Massachusetts, and from places more iem. te. The morning was fortunately bright, and the atmosphera caim. Edward Everett, Rufus Choate, &c., were present. The whole affair passed off very happily.

AN OLD SOLDIER GONE.—Elisha Blackman, the last survivor of the Wyoming massacre, (July 3, 1778.) died at his residence in Hanover, Wyoming Valley, on the 4th inst., in the 80th year of his age. He was buried with military honors.

Brooklyn Intelligence.

Labita' Fara.—The Brooklyn Lyceum was last evining crowded to excess, by the most respectable an wealthy residents of Brooklyn; the object of the assemblage being to obtain a fund for the benefit of the Betha Union, by the sale of various fancy and ornamenta articles, under the management of an association of ladies. The rooms were gorgeously, as well as taste fully decorated, for which purpose several flags and banners were sent from the Navy Yard, and other public institutions. We doubt not, that a very liberal amount of money will be procured by this excellent movement, for the furtherance of the truly laudable and benevolent object contemplated by its humane and charitable projectors.

OMNIBUS NUISANCES.—If the Hon. Thomas G. Tall madge, Mayor of Brooklyn, (and the acknowledged chief of the city police,) has any regard for the welfare and interests of his constituents, he will not longer permit a continuation of the gross outrages which are now daily practised in front of the Franklin House, by the several cads and drivers connected with the Wallabout line of omnibuses. Their proceedings are of the most intolerably noisy and annoying character, and demand the prompt attention of the public authorities; otherwise the city will obtain a notoriety quite as unenvisible as that which, in such matters, has been exclusively monopolised by the great metropolis of the Empire State.

Naval.—A draft of about forty men, left the Breakly.

State.

Naval.—A draft of about forty men left the Brooklyn
Navy Yard on Monday afternoon, and proceeded to
Boston by the Long Island Railroad, being destined for
the frigate Cumberland. They were from Bultimore.

After considerable exertion, the big gun of Captain
St ckton was a few days since raised upon its carriage,
and is about six feet from terra firms.

and is about six feet from terra firms.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.—Through the almost uncessing efforts of officers Bird, Felt, and M'Cormick, of this city, the fellow who some time ago escaped from Brooklyn—who was known by the name of Radcliffe, and who left behind him a complete set of burglar's tools—was yesterday arrested in New York, together with an accomplice named John Waldron. They are suspected of being concerned in several burglaries, and other depredations which have recently been committed; and there is every reason to believe that their apprehension will lead to impertant results in relation to the discovery of a large amount of stolen property, as also the detection of other thieves.

THE EAST BROOKLYN FIRE ROWDIES.—We are inform ed that the vegabonds concerned in the outrages at East Brooklyn, mentioned in yesterday's Herald were con-nected as "runners," with Engine Company No. 10, and that there are others belonging to their gang—not yet in custody—of a still more desperate, daring, and lawless character. We have some resson to believe that Alder-men Osborn and Macomber will hereafter pay particu-lar attention to the young men of their ward who are in the habit of making the Sabbath day one of riot and dis-order.

order.

Makonis Mertino.—Quite a large meeting of the honorable fraternity of "free and accepted Masons" took
place last evening, at their lodge room in Front street,
with the intention of making arrangements for their sepproaching grand annual ball. Some other business of a
financial character, connected with the order, was transacted, after which the meeting adjourned until the first
Tuesday of the next year. Tuesday of the next year.

Tuesday of the next year.

ANTI-CORN LAW DISCIPLE.—A colored man named Sylvanus Smith, who owns a small farm at Carreville, but resides in this city, has from time to time missed about one hundred bushels of corn; and yestarday morning he caused to be arrested Michael Flash, his agent upon the aforesaid farm, upon a charge of feloniously taking it away. Fissh, though he says as did not take the corn, admits that the action against him hies.

Assaulturon's Females in the Market.—The police

As investigation is pending.

Assault upon a Female in the Market.—The police justices will be engaged this afternoon, in the investigation of a complaint made by a female named Ann Williams, against one of the butchers at the old Fulton market, for an alleged outrageous assault and battery.—Officer McCormick made the arrest, and more than twenty persons have been subpensed to attend as witnesses in the case.

ty persons have been subpensed to attend as witnesses in the case.

Daughters of Temperance.—An interesting meeting took place at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Monday owening last, which was attended by a goodly audience, for the purpose of celebrating the first anniversary of this praiseworthy association of ladies. The "daughters" numbered about one hundred, and their uniform appearance with distinguishing badges, added greatly to make the scene imposing. The Rev. T. B. Thayer and other gentlemen addressed the audience; the exercises being interspersed with singing by the choir. It is to be hoped that none of the members of this worthy and excellent association are, either sirectly or resolvely, connected with the gangs of women who so often annoy peaceable passengers on the Ferry Boats, by their unsolicited and vulgar specimens of vocalism.

A Charsymas Arrangement.—The butchers, and other dealers at the Fulton market, near the ferry, have made arrangements to keep open their respective stalls

made arrangements to keep open their respective stalls until a late nour this evening, for the purpose of accom-modating people who desire to make purchase for the festival which, in this city, will be so generally observed to-morrow.

ROWDIES FROM THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—About two O'clock yesterday morning, a parcel of fellows who represented themselves as Custom House officers, and amongst whom we recognized at least two individuals belonging to that department of the public service, were guilty of the most disgraceful conduct on board one of the Fulton Ferry boats, even in the presence of some ladies who were on their way home from a party which they had attended in New York On reaching the Brooklyn side of the river, one of the ruffuns was placed in custody of the watch; but in consequence of the arrest having been made without the jurisdiction of the city of New York, he was permitted to re-join his companions in brutality and indecency.

A LECTURE.—MIT. Greeley, of New York, was last evening announced to deliver a lecture at the Brooklyn

evening announced to deliver a lecture at the Tabernacie on " Life—the Ideal and Actual."

THE GREAT BALL OF THE SEASON.—The most fashionable, and decidedly the most splendid public as embly, that has been giv n in Brooklyn during the present season, will take place at Gothic Hall this evening, on the eccasion of the first annual ball of American Engine Company No. 9.

Police Intelligence.

DEC. 22.—Burglary.—The "star" ward begins to show a little light, last night policeman Kirby, of the 4th ward, "grabbed" an old black fellow coming out of the cellar of the crockery store of Mr. Ebenezer Cauldwell, No. 429 Pearl street. On "frisking" him at the Station house, they found on his person two glass decarters, and four tumblers; he gave the name of Benjamin Hill, and ucknowledges stealing the tumblers and decanters, and
when asked by Justice Osbonne, who broke off the padlock to get into the store, said "dat it was'nt him dat
broke off de lock, no how you can fix it; however,
Justice Osborne committed him to prison for trial.

Petit Larcenies.—Alexander Flushing was caught in
the act of stealing two hams, valued at \$2, from Jacob
Tompkins, No. 177 Ludlow street—committed by Justice
Osborne.

Tompkins, No. 177 Ludlow street—committed by Justice Osborne.

Thomas Fitzpatrick was caught offering to sell the head of Gen. Jackson for twenty-five cents, when he was immediately seized by an Irish policeman for selling the General so cheap, and taken to the station house, when it proved to be the property of Isaac Bates, No. 110]Wall street. Locked up by Justice Osborne.

Attempt to Steal.—Bill Ennis was caught secreted in the premises of Eli P. Cooly, No. 274 Pearl street. Locked up by Justice Osborne.

Stealing a Hand Cart—Charles McEvoy was brought in by a policeman, charged with stealing a hand cart worth \$10, belonging to Morgan Kennedy, No. 274 Water street. Committed.

Burglary.—Another bluck rascal, by the name of John

in by a policeman, charged with stealing a hand cart worth \$10, belonging to Morgan Kennedy, No. 274 Water street. Committed.

Birglary.—Another black rascal, by the name of John Antonia, was "pulled" (no doubt the "pal" of Hill) by policeman McHollan, of the 4th ward, sneaking out of the cellar of house No. 445 Pearl street kept by John Woods and Henry Pemble, which was found broken open; no. oubt done by this rascal. Committed by Justice, Osborne for trial.

A Sneak in a Store.—The store door of Baldwin N. Fox, No. 52 Water street, was found open last night about 8 o'clock Upon entering the store, they found the desk broken open, and \$90 in gold and silver stolen therefrom; the thief evidently had been locked in the st.re, when he rified the desk and cloared out. A black fellow, by the name of Thadeus Smith, was "pulled" last night, by Capt. Brown, of the 11th ward, on suspicion of burglary. On his person they found \$30 in silver. In all probability, he is the robber of the above store.

Limite Arrested.—Officer Patterson, of the 3d ward, arrested a man by the name of James A. Corlaisiar, a perfect lunatic. Justice Osborne sent him to the Asylum for safe keeping.

Robbery on the "Points."—A raw Irishman, by the name of Henry Allen, who arrived on Saturday last from the old country, was strolling along Orange street yesterday afternoon, with a short pipe in his mouth, in search of his courin Teddy McPoley, when he stepped into a "crib" on the corner of Orange and Cross streets, and was invited to take a drink with several "genmen," ob color, who infest those "diggins," which resulted in his being "rampped" of one sovereign and eight pieces of silver; also they pulled his "thimole" (watch, but left

ob color, who infest those "diggins," which resulted his being "rampped" of one sovereign and eight pieces silver; also they pulsed his "thimole" (watch.) but he the "string" (chain) in the greenhorn' hands, "bonnetted the "flat" and put; however, he sung out "polace polace." The "stars" arrested half a dozen "niggers. the hat police." The "stars" arrested half a dozen 'miggers, prought them to the police office, and the frishman pick ed out the two "blackest," and swore they were the men who robbed him; consequently Justice Drike with his usual ta t and protound judgment, locked the man for trial.

on Suspicion of Burglary.—Jack Reed, alias Charley Radeliffs, the notorious "quade man," also his "pail" Jack Waldron, both "cross-men," were "pulied" yesterday afterneon in this city, by officers Bird and Feit of Rechtlers on suspicious Brooklyn, on suspicion of co-mitting several burglaries in New York and Brooklyn. They were slily stowed away and committed by Justice Taylor for examination. The halford skinner was immediately seen on the track.

The 'ailroad skinner was immediately seen on the track.

Mayon's Oppics, Dec. 23.—The Case of Arthur Morrell.—This gentleman, accompanied by a friend, and at the instance and solicitation of His Honor, the Mayor, presented timself at the Mayor's Chambers yesterday.—in his statement, he says, that from the time he left the saloun of the Chatham theatre, on Thanksgiving night, he has no ree llection whatever does not know where he went, now long he was absent from home, or how, or in what way he was restored to his family. His mind is entirely confused and uncertain upon this subject, nor does he seem to indulge the least hope of ever being prepared to clear up this somewhat clouded and surprising mystery. His friend states that they separated upon the corner of Cuatham and Pearl streets, immediately after leaving the Chatham theatre, when Mr. Morrell proffered him the use of his umbrella, which be declined asing that they were both sober, in their usual state of mind, and under no degree of real or flexitious excitement. We are happy to state that Mr. Morrell has completely recovered from his late indisposition, and has resumed his ordinary business pursuits. We confess that the developments of yesterday are anything but satisfactory to our feelings, and that we are in no way prepared to acknowledge this whole matter as other than a most singular and unfathomable mystery. The uniformly correct habits of this gentleman, and his respectability of character, command our full reliance in his statement; yet we are entirely at a loss to account for this strange departure from his naual social obligations, or the means employed to seduce him from his family, and the restraints subsequently imposed upon his liberty. The whole affeir, herefore, remains deeply veiled in one in connectivable doubt, unredeemed by the wisest speculation, or any disclosed facts connected with this mystery

Boston, Dec. 22, 1845. Theatricals - A new Dromatic and Musical Journal-English News - Successful Theatres.

The bare possibility of a war, seems to have waked people up completely. The stock jobbers raise a panic one day, and secretly buy all the stock they can get under value; the next day such stories are set affoat as ill act like oil upon the troubled sen, and then jobbers sell their stock at par value. This trick has been ac complished more than once during the past week. Money is very close, and the banks are discounting but sparingly. Is there not a crisis near at hand?

of the day. She has every thing on board, and is loaded to the water's edge. One of her officers told me that

of the day. She has every thing on board, and is loaded to the water's edge. One of her officers teld me that it would be no wonder if she went down at sea, for she was loaded far beyond her capacity. Orders were received here yesterday for her to sail immediately for the coast of Africa.

Lectures and lyceum meetings have given place entirely to dramatic performances in this city, and theatricals reign supreme.

There is to be a new weekly paper started in Boston on the first of January, devoted to the dramatical, musical, and literary world. From the character of those who are connected with it, there can be no doubt of its excellence and complete success; it will not be conducted on the vulgar flash principle of such papers generally, but the editor is a man of taste and experience, and he will furnish a journal that will not only aid in the advancement of the drama's interest, but also prove a highly entertaining vehicle of theatrical intelligence at home and abroad. I am not at liberty to disclose its name until it shall appear, but let me assure you; that it will be une petite bijoux.

We shall mos likely get our foreign news through you the rest of the season, as the Royal Mail Line will run but once a month for three or four months to come, giving the daily packets, (the best and safest conveyance in the boisterous season) a chance to drop in with dates just about the time that we have been receiving them by this line. But between ourselves, it is to be hoped, for the credit of sailing ships, that the packets will not adopt the plan of the steamers, and make a "half way house" of Holme's tiole.

We had a slight fall of snow Saturday night, two or three inches, but there it stopped, and of course there is no sleighing yet.

The National Theatre, Boston Museum, and "little Olympic" thrive in a warmth that now radiates upon the drama.

ANOTHER EDITION

OF THE

PICTORIAL HERALD.

The first edition of our Pictorial was soon exhausted, and we have been compelled to issue another. Its illustrations are historical of all the important and singular events of the past year, and beace its great sale. We expect to be constrained to publish a third edition before the first of next month.

The second edition is now realy; price sixpence a conv.

Mr. Editor—Can Consumption be Cured? What is consumption? It is tubercle of the large. Then, if those tubercles were healed and the large otherwise sound, the patient must get better. Mr. Editor, so says Mr. Absrneihy, and the genuine Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort from the only true office, 375 Bowery, with Dr. Leeds' signature to the elegant wrapper, will cure tabercles. It is purely a chrono-thermal remedy. Colds, and all diseases of the throat and chest, rathing, &c., have had to sucumb to it, and in my own family it has fully sustained all its promines, and must soom reader all other treatment for thet die de asses consumption, useless.

ONE WHO HAS TRIED IT.

Fine Green and Black Tea.—Very superior Fine Green and Black Tea.—Very superior Octons is, extra fine do 6s. Young Hyson, superior acticles, its, 5s. rul 6s, at the wholesale and retail stores of the Canton Tea. So, rul 6s, at the wholesale and retail stores of the Canton Tea. Company, 163 Greenwich street, next the conter of Corthaudt street, and 121 Chatham street, between Peyrl and Goosevelt. This is the oldest and largest Tea. Establishmet; in America Their reputation for upright dealing, and for the very high quality of their goods, stands, and doubtless will forver stand, unrivalled. We estuestly recommend families, constry mechants and the whole public to this very respectable exhabitament. Agency in Bro kiya—197 Fulton street, opposite Clark street.

To Sportsmen and others—This evening, to be raffled for at the Wright House. Nasau street, a double barrelles fowling piece, with a catre rifle barrelles de by W. H. Stevens, Loudon—cos; \$150 A descrittion of pice seidom met with its this country—75 chaic-es, \$1 ench. A few tickets remaining, may be had at the but of the above house.

Portable Shaving Cases.—The Subscribers having perfected and faished a variety of the above, offer the sum as the most complete yet avested, suitable to the wants of the traveling public, containing sill that is necessary for the toilet, with the addition of the Metallic Tablet Strop, for ing and keeping razors in the most perfect order.
G. SAUNDE RS & SON, 177 Broadway,
few doors above Courtlandt street.

Small Pox generally begins with languor

Philadelphia Agent for the Herald, Zlebor & CO., 3 Lodger Building, Third street, who receive subscriper, and have single copies for sale daily at 10 clock. n21 im

MONKY MARKET. Tuesday, Dec. 23-6 P. M.

The panic hourly increases. The fall to-day was as large as any day within the past two weeks, and many stocks a e now lower than they have been at any time off 4 per cent; Morris Canal, \(\frac{1}{2}\); Farmers' Loan, \(\frac{1}{2}\); Penn-sylvania 5's, \(\frac{1}{2}\); Illinois 6's, \(3\); Reading Railroad, \(\frac{1}{2}\); Harlem, \(2\); Indians, \(1\); Long Island, \(3\)\frac{1}{2}. Erie and Stonington closed at yesterday's prices.
At the second board, Canton improved † per cent.; Sto-

nington, 1; Norwich & Worcester, 2; Mor is Canal, 1; Canton, 1; Farmers' Loan, 1; Reading Railroad, 1.

We do not look for any improvement in the stock mur ket until after the first of January, when it is possible the banks may loosen the screws they have put upon the money market ; in the event of which there an advance in quotations for stocks. No one could complain of the course recently pu sued by the banks of this city, had their object been merely to check speculation in stocks or in any of our staple articles of merchandise; but there were other ends aimed at. The banks freely discounted the drafts of flour speculators at the west and in this city, and they were the principal cause, by the linerality with which leans were made, of the extensive movement in floor, &c. After having by these means drawn many into the business and got them deeply involved, they shut off supplies and left them to get out the best way they could. These institutions pursue a course, at one time calculated to induce every one to expand their operations and extend their credits, and at another time a course compelling every one to contract and reduce their movements to the low est limit; and it is about time that these fluctuation were stopped. There can be no uniformity in the value of money or merchandise so long as they exist, and the movements of the banks of this city, within the past mouth, have strengthened the position we have taken in relation to the Sub-Treasury. Every day convinces us more and more of the great necessity that exists for the re-establishment of the Sub-Treasury, with all its most restrictive features. The only cause the banks have for opposing this bill, is the very one the public have for advocating it, and that is, the check it exercises

upon the movements of these instituti ns. The Legislature of Connecticut sometime since granted a charter authorizing the construction of a railroad from Hartford to Danbury, under the name of the New York and Hartford Railroad Company. Under this charter surveys have been made, and the report of the com mittee and engineer appointed for that purpose, presents many very valuable and important facts for the deration of those interested. One route along the shore of Long Island Sound has been heretofore surveyed, and its claims presented to the public, but the object of surveying the route between Hartford and New York, was to prove that an inland route, away from the competition of steambest navigation, would be the most profitable, while the business would be more permanent This report shows that the inland route from Hartford to New York, will decidedly be the most feasible, and a the same time the most productive route of the two.

The inland route from Hartford to New York via Day bury, would pass through five counties in Connecticut having a population in 1840 of 212,593, containing 1639 factories, furnaces and mills of all kinds, employing 15, 603 persons, and manufacturing hats, leather, paper, woollen, cotton, silk and mixed goods, hardware, ma chinery, cordage, carriages, furniture, &c., valued at \$15, 319,220, and employing a capital in these manufactures of \$9,487,973, and in commerce of \$6,037,955. These returns are made up from the census of 1840, and great addirious must be made for the increase since. It will be perceived that the agricultural products of these counties are not taken into consideration, . Ithough they must be large. The fact that this section of the State of Connecticut has become so rich in manufacturing wealth, with out any cheep or expeditious mode of getting their fabries, &c. to market, is sufficient evidence that with even ordinary facilities of transporting their products and ma nufactures to the seaboard, the increase must be very

In Fairfield county, the railroad would run for some twenty miles, at a distance of about twenty-five miles rom the Sound. This would secure the whole of the trade